If any fees are required by this communication which are not covered by an enclosed check, please charge such fees to our Deposit Account No. 16-0820, Order No. 30992US1.

Respectfully submitted,

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Changes in Specification are as shown:

Page 14 lines 27-37 and page 15 lines 1-10:

   (Amended) The label application process will now be described in the order of progression on the basis of this figure. Station 60 shows the step of surface treatment and temperature stabilization by means of a pre-heating treatment using a flame heater or burner 60'. For adhesion of two polymeric materials to occur, many factors must be considered such as cleanliness, pressure, temperature, contact time, surface roughness, movement during bonding and adhesive film thickness. An additional important consideration is the critical surface tension. The commonly accepted method of measuring the critical surface tension is with a Dyne solution, which is well known. For most adhesive applications the critical surface tension of polyethylene is 31 [Dynes per centimetre] Ergs/cm^2 (Dynes per centimeter). A series of tests were performed which demonstrated for best adhesion of the adhesive previously described to the polyethylene surface, a treatment level of 60 to 70 [Dynes per centimetre] Ergs/cm^2 (Dynes per centimeter) was necessary. Further testing of commercially available equipment showed that flame treatment optimized both capital cost, operating cost and time required to achieve the required critical surface treatment.

Page 30 lines 17 -27 and page 31 lines1-18:

   (Amended) The optimum combination of durability and washability of the labels according to the invention is at least partly due to the permeability of the label for the soaking solution. A sample of the transfer layer of the same type as tested in the water uptake/release test of a thickness of 12.7 [microns] μm (microns) was tested for water vapour transmission. A 25 millilitre glass container with a 15.9 millilitre orifice was cleaned with acetone and filled with approximately 10 millilitres of deionized water. The orifice area of the container was heated to approximately [118°F] 47.8°C (118°F) and a circle segment of the transfer layer was firmly applied using a small piece of silicone rubber as a pressure pad. After the container/label had cooled, the backing film was gently removed. The sample preparation was completed by adding a wax coating (0.001 g across the 1.99 cm^2 surface) and let air dry. A second glass container of the same dimensions as described above was cleaned thoroughly with acetone and filled with 10 ml of deionized water. The orifice area of the sample was heated as well. This sample was used as the control sample. The completed samples were then weighted various intervals over a 26.6 hour time period. The water vapour transmission

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rate over the total time of the experiment equated to 568.75 g/m² in a 24 hour time period at 22.2°C at 46% relative humidity. It was found that a "steady state" water vapour transmission rate was not achieved until approximately 28 minutes from time 0. When using the "steady state" data after 28 minutes from time 0, the water vapour transmission rate was found to be about 525 g/m² in 24 hours.